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INDICTED ANARCHISTS.

FIVE BILLS FOR MURDER VOTED AGAINST SPIES, FIELDEN, ET AL.

The Guilt Try to Be Laid at the Door of Capt. Schaack and His Men—More Than a Dozen Bombs Thrown Into the Police Force—A Report that Parsons Was Wounded and Is Hid in Chicago.

The grand jury has partly completed its investigation of the anarchist cases, and has returned indictments in connection with the affair of the Haymarket massacre. The indictments were found on yesterday. August Spies, Michael Schwab, August Fielden, Samuel Fielden, participants in the latter's meeting, and Oscar Neebe—though there is considerable doubt as to the latter—were indicted for murder. Louis Lingg, Peter Schmidt, and several others were indicted, some for conspiracy, others for riot. The cases of Rudolph and Schnaubelt are also believed to have received attention. The grand jurors refuse any opinion about the indictments. They have been sworn very well. The only evidence offered yesterday in the court was the examination of Capt. Schaack's men. He was before the jury but a brief time and told there that he would be able to connect the parties indicted no matter who is indicted, according to Detective Ryan, the main object being to determine for the court, after returning indictments, what is the interpretation to be put upon the law. Many of the boards of extension used two of the jurors under a subpœna as the investigation went into further. They consisted of pieces of pasteboard having on them the name of a juror, the number of the page upon which it was found, and the number of the indictment under the name. These boards were filled out by the jurors, and when the investigation was completed, that part of the charges into the court. Every juror had a list of the witnesses who were examined on each case. Every juror also had a list of the witnesses who were examined on each case. Every juror also had a list of the witnesses who were examined on each case. Every juror also

IN THE REALM OF SPORTS.

HILLTOP AND HIDDEN PROBABLY TO STAY AT MILWAUKEE.

To-Day Were the Open-House Races for June 11—The Chicago Club Met with Country Combs—Batting and Fielding Averages in the League—Last Day of the Spring Meeting at Churchill Downs—The English Derby to Be Run Today.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 19.—[Special.]—It is now believed as the safest bet that the opening match between John L. Sullivan and Charles Mitchell, which the Chicago athletic club will pull off in that city, will take place June 11. The Hilltop has no dates, and has about completed arrangements for the open house to be given for filling the new college. It is not believed that the authorities here will offer any opposition, and for that reason, and as it is nearer Chicago than any other place where such a match would be allowed, the probabilities seem to be that the fight will be pulled off here.

A Hopeless Hard-Glove Bout.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 19.—Two cross-workers named Davis and Hanley fought a desperate hard-glove fight near here last night, Hanley finally winning. The affair was for $50 a side, and occupied in fighting twelve rounds according to the Corbett-Mitchell record. About 150 persons were present.

BASE-BALL.

Some Fun for the Chicago Nats.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 19.—[Special.]—Seven hundred people witnessed the game of base-ball this afternoon between the Chicago league club and the Cincinnati amateurs. The game was in front of cousins on account of the non-arrival of the visitors. The score:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Chicago									
Cincinnati									

During the second inning most serious accident to a man out in the grand stand, when the pitcher's mask and his clubhouse was hit by a foul ball. Fortunately, the man, who was sitting next to the corner of the grand stand, escaped with only a few bruises and a severe shaking up. The game was called at the end of the seventh inning on account of darkness. Batteries: Chicago, Griffith and Kittredge; Cincinnati, Dwyer and Peltz. Umpire, Hurst.

The League Clubs Have Batting and Fielding Averages Down the Center Again.

The Philadelphia Press of last Sunday gives the averages batting and fielding averages of the League clubs up to Thursday, May 14, on account being given for less than three games, as follows:

BATTING AVERAGES.

Clubs.									

FIELDING AVERAGES.

Clubs.									

Cappellen and Stapelton Play at Sea Cliff.

SEA CLIFF, May 19.—[Special.]—A party of cappellen and stapelton played a game of base-ball today on the Five Grounds for the benefit of the Sea of Sorrow Cemetery. The attendance was the occasion of the game. The score:

Cappellen									
Stapelton									

During the second inning some parties were going to a rope out to the grand stand, and the crowd jumped out for a moment's panic was made. Fortunately, no one was hurt, and the crowd soon came back. The evening's game was between the Cappellen club of the club.

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The Baltimore Base-Ball Team.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 19.—[Special.]—The Baltimore baseball team has been recruited to-day by the addition of Pitcher Hemming, who has been released by the Washington club. Hemming is a left-handed pitcher, and is considered a valuable man. He will be given a trial in the game with Louisville tomorrow.

Fast Trotting Speedway.

At the close of the County Council the directors were, including the new ones elected at the meeting, and proceeded to organize. The board re-elected Mr. Dunham president, and Mr. Hall secretary and treasurer. Mr. Dunham announced the appointment of the following committees: Executive committee—Messrs. Dunham, Hall, Hoffman, Hoffman, Hoffman

THE TALK IN WASHINGTON

SHERMAN CRUSHES THE STUFFINGS AND VOTES PROHIBITION.

Reports Made Yesterday Show Great Difference of Opinion on the Subject—Senator Ingalls Defies Over Gen. Hawley's Record—The Force Bandit Brought Before the Senate—Our Relations with Mexico—Blockaders Confirmed—Congressional Notes.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 25.—Mr. Springer, from the Committee on Territories, today presented to the House the adverse report of that committee on the Senate bill to provide for the admission of the State of Dakota into the Union, and for the organization of the Territory of Lincoln. The report says: "It cannot be said that the people of Dakota, and especially of Southern Dakota, are in favor of admitting into the Union the southern part of that Territory as a State. The movement having its origin in the Legislature of the Territory to have the boundaries of the Union so carried out as to permit the Territory of Dakota originally to be divided into two States, and especially of Southern Dakota, are in favor of admitting into the Union the southern part of that Territory as a State. The movement having its origin in the Legislature of the Territory of Dakota

The Tribune.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

[illegible]

WEDNESDAY, MAY 28, 1890.

EMPEROR WILLIAM has mentioned the Switzerland bill.

In the Italian election all the Cabinet Ministers were reelected.

The Senate yesterday passed the Atlantic & Pacific Land-Forfeiture bill.

FINANCIAL dispatches state the prospects of the iron trade are brightening.

PRODUCE exports from New York the last week amounted to $6,000,000.

THE Liquor bill has been referred by the German Reichstag to a committee.

THE Grand Lodge of the World of Good Templars is in session at Richmond, Va.

TWO EXPLOSIONS of powder occurred at Chattanooga, Tenn., killing several persons.

THE Queen's birthday was observed throughout the Dominion as a general holiday.

THE House Ways and Means Committee has adversely reported the bill to carry into effect the Bering treaty.

MILES J. FOSTER, upon whom a bitter fight had been made, has been confirmed as Postmaster at Streator, Ill.

NOVA SCOTIANS are preparing to welcome some of the American sailors' orphans when they arrive early in June.

THE National Soldiers' Association is holding a convention at St. Louis. There is talk of boycotting the dressed-beef firms.

REPORTS to the Illinois State Board of Agriculture show that there are good prospects for a large yield of every variety of fruit except peaches.

LEOPOLD VON RANKE'S funeral will take place in Berlin today. The procession will be one of the greatest witnessed by the German Capital for years.

A BERMUDA newspaper prints the story that Miss Folsom has decided to remain from that city who are now in Paris that she is soon to wed the President.

FUNERAL services were held yesterday in New York over the remains of Minister Pendleton's wife. The body will eventually be laid to rest in a Cincinnati cemetery.

DAKOTA law-an raging along the Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western Railroad, the Village of Crimora having been partially destroyed and Wentworx having had a narrow escape.

IT is reported from Washington that the Senate Commerce Committee is dissatisfied with the River and Harbor bill as it passed the House and will probably report a new measure.

THERE is said to be a motion in Marshall's favor in St. Louis because of the alleged underhand manner in which the State caused him to make damaging admissions to a detective.

A VOTE taken in the Senate on making a special order of the bill repealing the Preemption laws developed the fact that there is a strong undertow of sentiment in that body against Pre. John Porter.

IN the Senate yesterday Mr. Ingalls made a savage attack on Commissioner Black, who, he said, was too ambitious in the practice to leave that many of those whose requests for pensions he has rejected).

THE Cook County jury, it is alleged, has prepared indictments against Anarchy Spies and several other leading Anarchists for murder, and against a number of other persons for conspiracy to murder, riot, etc.

MR. BRADY will move an amendment to the Army act in the British House of Commons against intrusting to administration to the Irish Privy Council, which is chiefly composed of sympathizers with the Orangemen.

D. J. GOU T. A. CARNE, respectively ex-City Clerk and ex-City Recorder of East St. Louis, are now on trial in Belleville, Ill., charged with misappropriating the city's funds and the robbery of the safe in the Treasurer's office.

AT the Home-lots meeting in this city last night Gen. Oglesby presided and also spoke. Stirring resolutions were adopted and forwarded to Gladstone and Parnell. Alexander Sullivan, Judge Prendergast, and others addressed the audience, which was large and enthusiastic.

THE money market was quiet and barely steady. Sterling exchange was lighter. Investment securities were in good demand. The New York stock market showed considerable strength, but there was no important change in prices.—The Chicago produce markets were generally quiet, except oats, which was strong, while wheat was very weak. In part cause the movement closely depended on the visible supply, that of corn having increased nearly 50 per cent within the week, while the decrease in wheat was much smaller than had been expected. At one period with Monday, puts and calls dated a shade easier, and July quite higher, corn and oats about ½ cent higher, rye nearly 1 cent lower, barley fully 4 cents lower, and flaxseed firm.

THURMAN'S meeting of the British Cabinet resolved virtually in a move in the direction of a concession to the disaffected Liberals. It was finally resolved to leave the matter in the hands of Mr. Gladstone, and it is considered that Thursday entitlements to the Home-Rule bill will be stated in order to save the Government from defeat.

FREIGHT rates by rail on flour from Minneapolis to New York are reported to have been reduced to 27½ cents per 100 pounds. At the rate from the city is supposed to be 25-cents there would not appear to be much chance of Chicago millers doing Eastern business in competition with their brethren on the borders of the Mississippi.

THE QUESTION FOR THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR CONVENTION.

The purpose of the convention of the Knights of Labor at Cincinnati is to perfect and extend their organization so as to make more of eight hours' work with ten hours' pay at the earliest possible moment. No doubt the city laboring classes can compel the adoption of such a system sooner or later if they are all united and act together to the latter end; but the question not yet answered is how the workmen expect to improve their condition by enforcing individual protection, enhancing prices, overcharging the farmers, and damaging the markets. Can anything be plainer than that the increased wages will be equalized by a corresponding advance in the cost of living, and that, so far as the comforts and necessaries of life are concerned, the workmen will be worse off under the eight-hour system than at present? The Cincinnati convention ought to consider this matter very seriously, but there are no signs that it is doing so.

If workmen would be content with eight hours' pay for eight hours' work they could obtain the increased leisure with comparatively little damage to industrial interests; but it is plain that they intend to demand full pay and ten hours' less work—a labor revolution which necessarily involves (1) cheapening and depreciating the buying power of wages and absolutely defeating the end of securing more for less, and (2) lessening the buying power of the farmers (who constitute the very purchasers of superior-class goods, foreign ports being inaccessible to the same degree that manufactured articles are made dearer. An advance of one-fourth in the price of goods means that the farmers will buy that much less and the city fellows will then be able to employ only three men where they now have four. If the farmers can now buy the goods produced by 1,000,000 city workmen, a 25 per cent increase in price will leave them able to purchase only three-fourths as much, and 250,000 men must be thrown out of employment. Those lucky enough to keep their places will soon find themselves paying enormous sums for rents, clothing, goods, and while wages are nominally the same their purchasing power will only be equal to 75 cents on the dollar. The change will not be fully felt until the farmers are able to "change back" their losses by pushing low and forcing a rise in the price of bread and meat. When the effects of the revolution are felt clear around the circle the city workmen will find themselves with two hours more leisure and one-fourth less of the comforts and necessaries of life than at present.

The Knights of Labor ought to consider whether they can afford to force a 25 per cent increase in the price of city goods, and thus arrest the operation of one of the most beneficent laws of trade. Under ordinary conditions manufacturers are persistently striving to enlarge the markets for their wares, which increases production, employs more labor, and adds to the magnificent by giving employment to a greater number. "Large sales and small profits"—the rule which all manufacturers and producers are striving to enforce. "Large sales" make it necessary to employ more men and expend greater sums for wages, while "small profits" enlarge the markets and enable the mass of consumers to improve their style of living and buy more manufactured articles at prices they can easily afford to pay. It is to accordance with this fundamental rule of business that employers have doubled and trebled wages in the last fifty years, and so steadily cheapening the price of their products and thus greatly raising the general average of comfort. But the eight-hour work-for-ten-hour-pay plan, lowering as it does a forced, abnormal advance in the price of city-made goods, will cripple the market for such productions and make it impossible to have "large sales" for "small profits." The eight-hour plan involves small sales on account of distance, restricted production, low employment, higher taxes, and a general money cost of living—results that will naturally follow the attempt to destroy the "large-sales-and-small-profits" doctrine and arrest an economic law which has done more than any other agency to improve the condition of the working classes.

LOW PRICES FOR WHEAT.

The price of wheat in this market for June delivery declined yesterday to a shade above 74 cents, the cash price being nominally about half a cent less. This is a very low figure, but it is vastly high as compared with the average price realized on the wheat sent to this city for a market. The statement that 74 cents pays a fair profit to the farmer is a very misleading one. The fair profit yesterday, allowing the imposition of grain into store during Monday, contains wheat for but five cars of the speculative grade out of a total of forty-three of all kinds. And that exhibit is a more favorable one than the average of several weeks past. But a few days have elapsed without the receipt here of a single carload that graded higher than No. 3, the selling price of which is not far from eight cents below that of No. 2. The average selling value of the whole of one receipts is certainly not more than 60 cents per bushel on the basis of yesterday's market for the speculative grade. Out of this must be deducted one for from 10 cents for the costs of transportation and handling before the money gets into the hands of the country boys, who in turn have will take a profit out of it or else sell low from the farms at all. As even more miserable showing for the producer is made in the case of corn in this city within the last few days.

It is no wonder that general business is so dull when the producer of the Nation's food stuffs such a poor concession for his toil. The principal use for his grain keeps him absolutely selling with which to patronize the merchant for any but the most necessaries, and of those he must buy as little as possible. It is almost self-evident that "business," in the commercial sense of the word, cannot show any marked improvement so long as this state of things continues. And when we say that the commercial factors is referred to by the lower as a reason for still lower prices to produce, we outline the existence of a dilemma from which it is difficult to see a way of escape without disappointment on both of its horns.

There is, however, room to inquire if the aforesaid boom have not already discounted the situation more than is warranted by the facts in the case. The visible supply of wheat has increased from 50,470,000 bushels at the beginning of the year to 77,214,000 bushels at the close of last week, being over 1,400,000 bushels less than a year ago, when the price of the speculative grade was 12 cents higher. The quantity in sight at present is vastly not a large one, especially as a bullish large estimate that are on the way to consumers and stocks in store at points which were not noticed in the visible supply statement. It within the last two years, and another important difference to found in the fact that a year ago the train was scoured by the fear of a big aggregate of corpse in the hands of farmers from the scanty crop of 1888, which is not the case today. The advocates of point to the conclusion that the time of the farmers are cleared out much more closely than is usual at this date, and that there is really no reason to fear much of a pressure from reserves, while the fondness with which the Old World is taking our wheat at the current low prices proves that we are for from having lost our market to the other side of the Atlantic Ocean.

FIFTY-FOUR FOR LAST FIGHTS.

Last Sunday fifty-eight prize fighting was held near Dering's Saugus Works, at which several indescribables aired their ignorance of economic questions. One George B. Soote is reported as saying:

The employees of mine in the United States during the past year had a wage of $1 per day. Out of the 1,000,000 who were employed [illegible] 200,000 were boys, who had a [illegible] at the commencement of the season will spend their wages judiciously; they will build the factory, and own the machinery, and take the profit of employer and employed. They have a more prosperous wages than Gladstone and Salisbury—that is, enforcement.

It is perfectly surprising that it was reserved for Soote to discover that the employees of labor had last year made a profit of 54 per cent. It is strange that so important a fact had not leaked out before. Hundreds of millions of capital are going a-begging for investment at 4, 5, and 6 per cent when, according to Soote, the employers of labor are averaging no less than 54 per cent profit on their outlay. It is not remarkable, too, that two millions of laborers making such unheard-of profits all last year, while the employers of the other two or three millions were rolling up to get and clear profit? One would naturally suppose that employers seeking to get one would hire more workmen in order to increase their aggregate gains and secure wealth still faster. A "grinding monopolist" making 54 per cent on the labor of 100 men could roll up five times as much by employing 500 operatives, or ten times as much by utilizing the labor of 1,000 men. Human selfishness would certainly prompt and incite every employer in the United States to hire some men if it [illegible] could be made on their work. The truth is Soote was lying—under a mistake. The employers did not make the half nor the quarter of the profit he stated. A majority of them did not make one-tenth of the profit he named. His statement was ridiculously false. If the employers of labor were sure of 54 per cent profit there would not be a ragamuffin idle man, woman, or boy in the United States. They would all be hired and set at work. Capitalists employ all the labor they can profitably use, because it is to their interest to do so. The quarter of a million of men who hire city labor are always on the lookout for methods for their wares, and the more goods they can sell at a profit the more labor they need hire to supply the demand. If there were 1,000,000 of idle men last year, or 1,000,000, who desired work and wages, it was simply because the employing class could not utilize their labor or make any profit thereon. There was no demand for more production—for more goods, for more men known. When an employer can make 6 or 10 per cent profit on labor he is not going to close his works or sit down his force and lose out his money at 4 or 5 per cent. Sanity behind at random. He had never analyzed the subject or studied it, and made himself ridiculous without knowing it in the eyes of all intelligent people.

IF FOREIGN GOODS COME DUTY FREE.

The economists of the English Tory papers and the sentiments freely expressed by prominent Tories themselves on the Canadian fisheries question ought to serve as a note of warning of what may happen should Mr. Gladstone be defeated on his home-rule scheme, as now seems probable, and should England and English interests and people, instead of meeting England back to [illegible], to pay that Mr. Gladstone, who is a peace man and a friend of this country, may be successful with his measure and retain the Premiership. If the Tories defeat him and once more get power it seems the straight of Dogberry, the inducement of every demand made by Canada, and the temptation to support her claims as against the United States. The new bill which the Canadian Government is rushing through with such haste and which permits its officers to search any American vessel on mere suspicion and search and seize it will inevitably involve the country in international difficulties and cause bad blood; and however easily we may answer against the injustice of such a bill it will be supported by the English Government with the Tory party in power.

In such a case what are we going to do? What else have we to do except to step our trumpeting and treasuring and clap very small and very plaintively? If we are not prepared to resist Chili, Portugal, Holland, Greece, or other third and fourth rate Powers, what can we do at the outset when attacked by the strongest naval Power on earth? Have the people of this country seriously stopped to consider what a war with England would imply or what an absolute condition of unpreparation for the defense of our seaports we are in, should the English fleet appear in our waters? Every seaport on our Atlantic coast from Portland to New Orleans would be at its mercy. It would be sheer imbecility and dismay, if refused, without any effective resistance. We have not a fort on our coasts, Atlantic or Pacific, that could stand against its terrific ordnance. Its score of light-draft armored gunboats could go up the Hudson to Albany, up the Delaware to Philadelphia, up the Potomac to Washington, up the Mississippi to St. Louis, up the Ohio to Louisville, and we have not a gun of a vessel to stop them. In the War of the Rebellion our wooden boats, with nothing but a few sloops of batteries, were all over our inland rivers in spite of shore batteries. How much we could we resist them now? Suppose some of these same ironclad evidences should go up the St. Lawrence and get through the Welland Canal before our forces could arrive to and destroy the locks, what is there to save Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Toledo, Duluth, Milwaukee, and Chicago from bombardment? Not a vessel, not a gun! There is not a gun on the coasts of the United States nor a ship on its great lakes and inland rivers that is not absolutely helpless against English naval power.

For a year or more it has been urged upon Congress to put our navy into better condition, but the only thing that has been done is to break down and bankrupt the only shipbuilder capable of doing it. It has been to-morrow urged upon Congress to put our coast defenses in a condition to resist attack. There has been ample time to have purchased heavy guns from Germany since the Krupp syndicate announced and to have had them in position ere now. But nothing has been done. Congress will neither buy guns nor make them, will neither buy vessels nor build them. We are in a total state of unpreparedness to resist attack. Should the Tory party come into power tomorrow and sustain the position which Canada has taken and the bill which the Parliament is forcing through, we must yield every point demanded. We are neither fit nor not fit, nor protect our fisheries, thanks to the positiveness demagogic in Congress, whose motto is millions for bombs and not one cent for defense; tens of millions for pensions to ex-soldiers who are not sick or ailing, and their poor relations; millions for fresh goods and goose-eggs; but not a dollar for true shells or breathtaking steel guns. Everywhere the fat-vanity has expired. Our fighting vessels are being wrecked. We are in the midst of an angry contest, which grows hotter every day. A half-dozen armored have been wrecked by the Canadians for patrol duty. Two English gunboats have already arrived in Halifax waters. If the Tory party comes into power more of them will speedily be at Halifax, the Bermudas, and Nassau. In this condition of things, which is reasonably approximate—thanks to the Washington demagogs—had we not better silence our orators on of brag and bluster and confine our words to the plainest, low-toned sound fitting until the storm leaves over? Would it not be wise for our people to pay fervently for the success of Gladstone, the lover of peace and friend of their defenseless country?

A NEW YORK dispatch says that the United States home squadron assembled in that harbor yesterday after a long cruise to Venezuela. The Gazette adds:

It is not entirely that the squadron will soon take a trip through the Cape and visits of the four foreign ports. It is quite certain that the North Atlantic squadron is to visit the portion of any point that the Secretary of the Navy may designate. The cruise require nothing more than an extension of provisions for a longer time or the ability to run into the foreign offices." [Down East.

Archbishop is not a single fighting ship in the modern meaning of the expression in the squadron it is difficult to conceive what naval service they can do by protecting "the fogs and chills of the New England coast," if they should happen to encounter anything more formidable than a French merchantman. The cities composing that squadron are mostly old, decaying wooden hulls, which would be sent to the bottom by a single broadside to sent from the guns of any modern armored war steamer. There may be in the squadron a few designated Atlantic naval boats, which due to past for effective fighting purposes. They never possessed speed and their ordnance guns are worthless. Any second-class British cruiser, with steel rifled breechloading guns, could outmaneuver, overtake, shell, and sink the whole North Atlantic squadron in short order. Our poor, old, slow, weak ships are good for nothing, either to fight or run away to fight another day, and disgracefully little is being done by Congress to substitute anything better. If we had twenty powerful breechloading steel guns we have no ships to use them. In short, we have no navy—nothing that can either fight or flight. Congress is too busy devising schemes to deplete the Treasury for jobs and pensions and to get offices for partisan henchmen to spare time enough to think about the National defenses, and so they will continue until there is a rude awakening some day.

SUPERVISOR BRENNAN, in Mr. Baird's disclaimer of the interview on the Asbury question, printed originally in the New York Herald, that paper says editorially:

If the statement is intended to impugn in the slightest degree the motives of Mr. Brennan or Mr. Baird, and to throw doubt upon the reasonableness of such an arrangement, we engage to prove to the satisfaction of the entire [illegible] and accuracy of our correspondent's report.

It will be remembered that Mr. Baird did not disclaim any of the sentiments contained in the alleged interview. All that he disclosed was the interview itself—that is, an expression of sentiments or utterings intended for publication. The sentiments were unquestionably his and were doubtless uttered in what was supposed to be a private conversation. Mr. Baird's disclaimer goes so far as to cover his attention to the appearance, while a private citizen, of thrusting his opinions upon the public or of publishing to the world offensive utterances of the Administration as a question pending before it and awaiting its slow and solitary decision. The public will not mind the Herald's exhibition of the correctness of its correspondent's statement. The phraseology and general turn of thought contained in it were Mr. Baird's. He has the habit of going straight to the core of any subject which engages his attention. Besides, no other Americans is so thoroughly American as he. If the statement had been printed anonymously, internal evidence would have attributed its authorship to him.

It begins to be apparent that neither Dakota nor Washington Territory will be admitted as a State this session of Congress. The Republicans in the House will probably stick to the Senate bill for the admission of South Dakota. The Springer bill, which contemplates admitting not admitting the whole of Dakota, will not only be antagonized by the Dakotans but by enough Democrats who fear it is not sufficiently strong for their partisan purposes to defeat it. They believe the two States there is imminent danger that the admission scheme will fail in the present, and that the old story of injustice to this great and enterprising Territory, which has fulfilled every condition of Statehood, will be repeated. The Senate bill for the admission of Washington Territory is likely to perish for want of consideration at all. Politically the Territory is debatable ground, with the prospects favoring the Republicans. It has always been the Democratic policy to oppose the admission of new States. If Washington and Dakota were successively Democratic Territories, which would send solemn Democrats delegates to Congress and vote to perform for Democratic State officers with plenty of funds, they would have been admitted long ago.

Occasional Wisdom Worse Still.

The Detroit Board of Trade has again closed the war of condemnation on the 3d lightning marriage with a thousand editor's curses. The measure was opposed Tuesday on the second reading by a vote of 126 to 107. Three years ago it was before the same body on exactly the same occasion—on second reading—and saved a victory, although the majority was very small. Those who had fought long and hard for the bill were greatly elated, however, as the passage on second reading revived the hopefulness of the promoters of the measure, and it was confidently asserted that there would be no difficulty in pushing it through on the third reading. But two weeks later, when the vote was taken, it was defeated—121 ayes to 120 noes. Two months ago action was given that the measure would again be brought up, and since then its friends and opponents alike have been seriously working for and against it, with the result just announced. For over half a century there has been opinion on this subject, and at times it has been the paramount question in English legislation. Prior to 1823 marriages in England were a thousand editor's curses were not read, but suddenly—that is, suddenly in the sentence of the commissioners wrote it—it was discovered to the inmates of the commissioners' minds that they were not legal. Then the hand of Parliament interfered and declared that the children of such unions should not be illegitimate. Since then the question has been agitated from time to time, but the clergy, who are the chief opponents of the measure, have succeeded in keeping it down. The bill now before the Legislature of Michigan provides that the parties to the contract shall have resided in the State for a longer period than is required by the ordinary law, and that the publication of the intention to marry shall be made in the county where the parties reside. The bill is opposed by

THE AMERICAN OPERA.

THE SENATE TOOK HEED.

IT COULDN'T BE HELPED!

OUR PRICES DID IT LAST MONDAY, AND MADE OUR

SILK AND COTTON WASH GOODS SALE

UNPRECEDENTED.

TODAY FOR THOSE DISAPPOINTED WE REPEAT IT.

FOUR (4) LINES

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ALL SILK SATIN

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IN ALL THE LATEST COLORS.

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Mail Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

A. S. Cage and Company,

Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

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11c | Paris Zephyrs | 11c

AND

Scotch Crinkles,

Latest Styles,

ALL AT

ONLY 11c PER YARD.

Usual price up to 25c.

Omnibuses to and from Northwestern Depot.

A. S. Cage and Company.

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CARSON PIRIE & CO.

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Special Sale!

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Black Undine Suitings,

Similar in character to Rice's Voilings, as cloth, ALL WOOL,

50 Cts. per Yard.

Worth and sold regular at 75c.

$10 Pongee Silk Robes,

in such Plain Silk, with Velvet Applique Trimmings, in combination, superb styles, cost $40 up to import.

Worth $25.00.

27-Inch Surahs,

All colors and black, all silk, at

$1.25.

Richly quality. Great Bargain.

BEST SATEENS

French, English, and American, at

25c per Yard.

Worth 40c.

48c | 42-in. All-Wool Trieots, 36-in. Silk & Wool Matinees, new, 36-in. Printed Cheviots, 42-in. Cashmere, all shades, 42-in. Henriettas, 42-in. Combination Suitings.

Worth 75c, 85c, $1.00, and $1.10.

$15 | Pattern Dresses,

Cream, White, and Gold Cashmere Cloth, with Plush Surah, in combination, most stylish novelty in Summer Dress Fabrics shown this season, cost $25 to import, but sold elsewhere below $20.

15 Cents.

Our price for best quality of

Scotch Zephyr Ginghams.

Worth 25 cents.

CARSON PIRIE & CO.

Madison and Peoria-sts.

Boys' and Children's Fine Clothing DEPARTMENT.

SPECIAL BARGAIN SALE OF Fine Tailor-Made Garments.

An All-Wool Pure Cassimere Two-Piece Suit, for children from 4 to 12 years, $4.00; worth $6.50.

A Boys' All-Wool Cassimere Three-Piece Suit, from 13 to 16 years, $7.00; worth $10.00.

A Very Fine Boys' Worsted Suit, blue and brown, from 13 to 17 years, $10.00; actually worth $14.00.

It will be to the interest of all who are intending to purchase them to call.

A. S. Cage and Company,

Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

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STATE & MADISON STS.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye

Cristadoro's Hair Preservative and Beautifier

MANDEL BROTHERS

117 to 123 State-st.

Astonishing Sale.

LADIES' AND GENTS' FINE HANDK'FS.

16c, WORTH 25c to 38c. | 47c, WORTH 75c, $1.00 & $1.25.

Today, Wednesday.

5,000 dozens Ladies' H. S. White, Fancy Printed, Scrolls, Stitched, Tucked, and Embroidered Handk'fs in selected Fine Cloths. Also 72 dozens Gents' Fine H. S. Linen Cambric Handk'fs, and 228 dozens Gents' Fast Color Printed Border H. S. Handk'fs, worth from 25c to 38c each, and on sale today at

16c.

Also 172 dozens Ladies' Fine Sheer, Initial Clear Lawn Handk'fs, sold by us this season at $1.00 each; and 228 dozens assorted White, Colored, and Mourning Embroidered Handk'fs, worth from 75c to $1.25 each, and offered today at

47c Each.

Do not miss this Handkerchief Sale, surpassing all previous sales in value and assortment.

FIRST COMERS, FIRST CHOICE.

MANDEL BROTHERS

117 to 123 State-st.

Lace Curtain Sale

2,000 Pairs NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS AT Extremely Low Prices.

MANDEL BROTHERS

117 to 123 STATE ST.

CARPETS

STOCK THE LARGEST

PRICES THE LOWEST

TO RENT—LOFTS.

PARIS DRESSES AND MANTLES.

MADAME JOSEPHINE GALLIS ET CIE,

17 Avenue de l'Opera, Paris.

Imported Beer!

FRED. MILLEDGER & CO., SOLE AGENTS.

LAKE SHIPPING NEWS.

THE SCHOONER HARTFORD ASHORE NEAR SAUGAT, MICH.

She Is Bound for Chicago with a Cargo of Stone and Is Leaking Badly—Grain Freights Continue Dull—Not Little Demand for Coal Carriers—Vessel-Matters Arrested at Marquette for Contempt of Court—General Marine Events.

A Grand Haven dispatch has last evening stated that the ship Hartford was ashore near Saugat, Mich., with her pumps going. She is bound to this port from Manistique, Upper Mich., with a cargo of stone. The information came from Captain Hall of the tug Favorite, who reported that the ship was in a badly leaky condition, and probably would go to pieces before help could be rendered her. The Favorite left Grand Haven at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and is due here with the Hartford's crew at 1 o'clock this morning. The Hartford is a vessel of 1,000 tons burden, and is owned by Capt. C. H. Reed and a concern in the East, probably in Buffalo.

Freights and Charters.

There was no change for the better in the condition of the grain freights. Notwithstanding the fact that orders and offers were in quantities about the average of recipients and that actual charges in the previous several days were not a little below the nominal figures, they remain unchanged. Vessel-owners are not disposed to accept the low rates, and the result is that the business is practically at a standstill. The following is the list of engagements that were made:

Corn, Chicago, to Buffalo	2½d
Corn, Chicago, to Kingston	2½d
Corn, Chicago, to Oswego	2½d
Corn, Chicago, to Ogdensburg	2½d
Corn, Chicago, to Montreal	3d
Corn, Chicago, to Quebec	3d
Corn, Chicago, to Portland	3d
Corn, Chicago, to Boston	3d
Corn, Chicago, to Kingston	2½d
Corn, Chicago, to Oswego	2½d
Corn, Chicago, to Ogdensburg	2½d
Corn, Chicago, to Montreal	3d
Corn, Chicago, to Quebec	3d
Corn, Chicago, to Portland	3d
Corn, Chicago, to Boston	3d
Corn, Chicago, to Buffalo	2½

THE UNITED STATES SENATE.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

FINANCIAL.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—FLATS.

TO RENT—OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—HOUSEKEEPING.

WANTED TO RENT.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

TO EXCHANGE.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE CITY.

PERSONAL.

The Hon. William Windom, Winona, Minn., Paul Boerker, Pitt, and John Sieg, Bellefonte, are at the Palmer.

The Hon. George S. Clark, Eau Claire, Wis., and the Rev. L. D. Mix, Cleveland, are at the Tremont.

The Rev. J. W. Walton, Liverpool, Eng., and Gen. A. S. Venezian, Vermont, are at the Grand Pacific.

The Chicago delegation to the Knights' Convention now in session at St. Louis, numbering seventy-five, are at the Leland House.

The Hon. J. S. Conley, a prominent citizen of Omaha, Neb., is in the city stopping at the Palmer House. He is here on several business connected with an entertainment company which contracts to furnish a show time only. He was successful in negotiating for the Fugitive, who is now under lock and key. He leaves for Omaha tomorrow.

IN GENERAL.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by [illegible] Tribune Building, was as follows: 6 a. m., 50°; 9 a. m., 57°; 12 m., 66°; 3 p. m., 70°; 6 p. m., 67°; 9 p. m., 64°; 12 p. m., 57°; 3 a. m., 49°; 6 a. m., 50°; 9 a. m., 57°. Barometer, 9 a. m., 30.01; 6 p. m., 29.94.

Seven people and visitors of the Turlington suburban union who were unable to get their tickets yesterday can obtain no tickets to the Tribune Company or to S. D. Cronk, who has charge of the papers that reach there, but to a bleacher of a new one not connected with either.

Among the cases continued by the grand jury yesterday was that of Peter Sorenson, the keeper of a sink of iniquity who got after Mr. Bass, who has a lumber yard at the corner of Division street and Elston avenue, and threatened to kill him and turn his yard forward. Prisoners were bound, and made out a strong case against him.

Five Italians, arrested for intimidating workingmen in the stone-yard corner of Kinzie street and Elston avenue, were before Justice T. J. White yesterday morning, and took a change of venue to Justice Foster, who discharged four of them for want of sufficient evidence. He held the case of one of them, Frank Bonvo, under advisement, expressing at the same time the opinion that he too should be released as he thought the testimony of the witnesses to the case would not apply to him.

Philip J. Cullen and Earl Tapp were committed to Judge Carroll's court yesterday of a conspiracy against the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company in the securing of a pass for one person from Chicago to Buffalo, N.Y., and return, the penalty of such case being fixed at one year in the penitentiary. The case was tacked on the docket of a longer term, pending the signing by the presiding Secretary of the Treasury that the Cullen defendant is in such that their cases were frequently secured by the surrender and from different roads and sold to company. Cullen formerly assisted the Pinkerton detectives in this city. He was sent to the Joliet penitentiary for embezzlement, but before he had been in prison an hour a pardon for him arrived. Tapp said Cullen forged the order that secured the pass, and Cullen that work the forgery and induced engagement with Tapp.

MATRIMONIAL.

Wedding of Messrs. C. H. Wood and Miss Parish.

The marriage of Miss Pamela Virginia Parish, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Frank S. Parish, and Mr. Horace Stewart H. Wood was celebrated last evening at 7:30 o'clock at the residence of her father's parents, No. 2000 Prairie avenue. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. McPherson.

The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Pamela Parish, and her cousin, Miss Vyle Jones. The best man was Dr. Harry Wyle. Dr. Crosby and Dr. Robert Parish acted as ushers, and Dr. W. W. Cassels as master of ceremonies. The bride's costume was of white Satin, with train and high corsage, entirely trimmed with pearls. She carried a bouquet of white rosebuds. Miss Florence Parish wore a Japanese silk, and pink rosebuds, and Miss Vyle Jones a cream-colored silk, with Jacqueminot roses.

The portion of the parlors were draped with flowers and the mantel-piece in the bay-window sported a bouquet of roses and maiden's hair fern. A screen of pink constantly hung in the doorway between the parlors, and the supper-table was decorated with roses and ferns.

Those invited and fifty guests were ladies to the wedding. Among those who were present were:

Mr. and Mrs. P. Lyons, Dr. and Mrs. Arden, Dr. and Mrs. S. L. Underwood, Dr. and Mrs. Yates, Dr. and Mrs. C. Hatch, Dr. and Mrs. Hamilton, Dr. and Mrs. C. B. Gurney, Dr. and Mrs. C. B. Gurney, Jr., Dr. and Mrs. Charles Gurney, Dr. and Mrs. Charles Gurney, Jr., Dr. and Mrs. Frank Gurney, Dr. and Mrs. Charles S. Gurney, Dr. and Mrs. Charles S. Gurney, Jr., Dr. and Mrs. Frank Gurney, Dr. and Mrs. Frank Gurney, Jr., Dr. and Mrs. Charles Gurney, Dr. and Mrs. Charles

A PLEA OF INNOCENCE.

DR. CHARLES DIXON IN HIS OWN BEHALF TO THE CHELSEA ELECTORS.

He Makes His Address with His Wife by His Side, and Denies Emphatically Every Allegation Made Against Him in the Celebrated Crawford Case—The Meeting Unanimously Passes a Vote of Confidence in Him and Credits His Explanation.

London Standard: A meeting of the Liberal electors of Chelsea conducted last evening, by invitation of Dr. Charles Dixon, M. P., to hear the right honorable baronet a statement respecting his connection with the divorce case of Crawford vs. Crawford and Dixon. A number of private friends of Dr. Charles Dixon gathered, awaiting several hours, with consistent worry of a galaxy at the platform end of the building. The room, which would hold over 2,000 persons, was a little more than half full. Dr. Charles Dixon, who was accompanied on the platform by Lady Dixon, Mrs. Wyndham, and Mr. Butler (private secretary) was very warmly received on entering the hall.

Dr. Charles Dixon rose to address the meeting, but was again received with enthusiastic cheering. He said: Gentlemen of Chelsea, I have to speak largely about myself. I ask you to forgive me for so doing. I cannot help it, as I shall prove to you before sitting down. In the month of July last there fell upon me the tremendous blow of which all of you have heard. [Shame.] For a few days, I think I was not without consequence, I suffered almost beyond the capacity of human endurance. [Cries.] You—all of you—can feel for a man, no doubt, who has been a victim of such a calamity as that which overtakes. Anything short of mere criminality would have suffered if I could have put a name unsullied by the charge to "my son." [Cheers.] After the first days of agony [we came to the morning] [illegible] of your friend Mr. Wyndham, [illegible] with the Queen's Proctor, which, with whom you see now [illegible] to the [illegible] of you who are to be the [illegible] electors.

Let me now carry you for a moment to the time when I first began [illegible] of Mr. Crawford and [illegible] The first thing I did was [illegible] to Dr. Crawford's most intimate friend. I told him that the charge against me was absolutely unfounded. [Cheers.] I offered to fall at once. I asked him what I could do to prove my innocence. I suggested that the evidence that the co-respondent [illegible] should be sent to me. I begged him to [illegible] to me. I begged him to [illegible] to me. I begged him to [illegible]

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